The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH FRIDAY MORNING. DECEMBER ,18 1818. New Series, No. 62.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

On New-Year's Day,

Will be drawn from the wheels of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, 6th class, the following Grand Capitals, viz.

ONE OF

$50 000

3 of 10,000—14 of 1000, each

Those ladies and gentlemen who are in the habit of bestowing *New-Year's* presents upon their children and friends, are advised to call at

ALLENS'

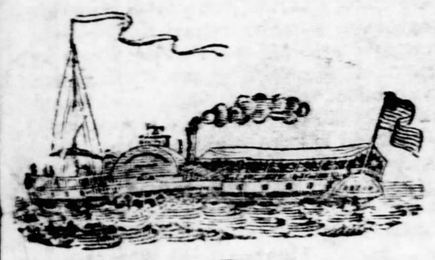
Corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh,

and procure one of the above description.

Until Monday the 21st they can be had for the moderate sum of $40—after that day the price will be enhanced to $45.

December 15.

For New-Orleans.



Steam Boat TAMERLANE.

G. TURNEY, Master—will leave this about the 20th inst. (if water permits) For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES L. BOGART.

December 15.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE.

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh,

Has received a consignment of TWENTY-THREE BARRELS FOURTH PROOF

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAND—a few pieces of low priced COATINGS and BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Castings, Glass, Ironmongery, Hardware, etc. etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the HOUSE attached to the Store.

To Trunk Makers.

Just Received, and For Sale by the subscriber,

A LOT OF SUPERIOR RED

DEER SKINS.

G. T. BEYER.

Pittsburgh, December 11.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale.

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Town of ABERDEEN.

THE subscriber offers for sale FIFTY FIVE LOTS in the above town, beautifully situated on the bank of the Ohio river and directly opposite the town of Limestone, Kentucky. The main road and stage route from Ohio to Kentucky passes through the centre of the town. The country adjacent is rich and populous, and offers all the advantages of inland and river trade, and is considered a most eligible situation for industrious mechanics, and others disposed to acquire cheap and valuable property. A plan of the town may be seen and terms made known by applying to

JOHN G. O'BRIEN, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1818. eow6

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices. A large assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bough and sold on reasonable commission

May 19, 1818——1awtf

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown, mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen,
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

HOSE,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819, will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamondalley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above. GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

M'Kee and Tweedy.

JOHN M'KEE and HENRY TWEEDY, late of the firm of Peebles and M'Kee, and Peebles, Tweedy and Company, have entered into partnership, under the firm of

M'KEE & TWEEDY,

HATTERS,

and have opened their establishment at the corner of Second and Market streets, opposite Mr. Little's, saddler—where all orders will be punctually attended to. A full supply of HATS constantly kept on hand.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter kins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.

IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1818 tf

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill hold, will pay attention to this notice.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm wil apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, | *Checks, Shirtings.*

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

New Plane Manufactory

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

MY BROTHER DRYDEN FORWARD, is connected with me in my professional business, and may be consulted in all cases.

WALTER FORWARD.

December 4——3

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily, Teneriffe, Lisbon, (Wines.)
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Old Whiskey,
Country Gin,
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Loaf, Lump, New-Orleans, (Sugars.)
Pepper, Alspice,
Ginger, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon,
Mustard, Starch,
Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Allum,
Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Sup. Royal, No. 4, Royal, 5, Cap, 2 & 3, Post, Large and small wrapping, (Paper.)
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,
White Lead,

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. 3t

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the firm of KERR & RAHM will please call and pay their respective accounts, on or before the first of January next, as the business of the firm must be settled by that time.

JOHN RAHM.

Pittsburgh December 8, 1818.——6

A NAIL CUTTER

WANTED.

A MAN of steady, sober habits will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. Enquire of

MILLER & WILSON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,
Mouse-hole anvils,
German scythes,
Straw knives,
Bright and black vices,
Whetstones,
English, Crowley, and blister steel.
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,
American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Spinning wheel irons,
Ketland gun locks,
Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Handsaws,
Frying pans,
Patent tea-kettles,
Bed screw,
Wood screws,
Bench vices,
Knives,
Butt hinges,
Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes

Chocolate, Muscatel raisins, Pepper, | Ginger, Mustard, Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,
Shot,
Cut nails of all sizes,
Still cocks,
Mounting,
Copper rivits.

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,
Copperas,
Writing paper,
Bonnet & Fullers boards,

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

A Most Valuable Estate,

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,600 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

Whereas

MESSRS. BEVER & PORTER, Merchants of Philadelphia, loaded 100 quarter Casks of POWDER, in a waggon owned by DAVID BELL, on the 30th October 1818; to be delivered to I. Doane, Pittsburgh, in 23 days. Any information relative to the Powder will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

December 11. I. DOANE.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong (TEAS *of first quality*)
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon (WINES, *of a superior quality.*)
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. m2w.

Lexington Coffee House,

SIGN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

Lexington, Ken.

LANPHEAR AND CARTER,

HAVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

A part of it is separate and exclusively appropriated to families. The stable is one of the best in the state.

L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the Western country

December 1,

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, FFr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE DOE

For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Copper & Tin Warehouse

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually, attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		3
Every head of sheep or swine		2

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——tlstJ

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1818.

We have heard a great deal about toryism lately; we wonder what the good people of Pennsylvania will say about a little affair which has just taken place at Harrisburgh. If this *little affair* is a true specimen of democracy, good Lord deliver us. A memorial has been presented to the House of Representatives of this state, by Mr. Wurtz, of Philadelphia, which we are sorry we cannot give entire; but as it is necessary that the people should know how things are managed by our great men, we make an extract from this document, which contains what lawyers call the *git of the action*. The memorial, as is usual on these occasions, is filled with a great deal of fine sentiment and patriotism; but now-a-days, we very seldom read this kind of effusion, and if we unawares get drawn into a perusal of it, we generally conclude with the exclamation of our friend Barchel, in the Vicar of Wakefield, "Fudge." However, here comes the charge, as presented by Mr. Trevor.

"Your memorialist will detail the circumstances of the transaction to which he alludes, with as much brevity as is consistent with perspicuity. The Governor is by law authorised to appoint auctioneers for the city and county of Philadelphia. The lucrative nature of these appointments, had given to them an extraordinary value in public estimation. Hence, on the induction of the present Governor into office, very numerous applications were made for them, and the public awaited the result with much anxiety. Prior, however, to the appointment of the present incumbents, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by letter, instructed Mr. Richard Bache, his brother-in-law, to negociate with four applicants: namely, Mess'rs. Jennings, Steel, Maurice Wurts, and Taylor: to any one of whom, in the order in which they are here named, Mr. Bache was authorised by the Secretary to offer a commission, on condition that his cousin, Mr. Samuel Fox, should be taken as a clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. Pursuant to his instructions the agent first addressed himself to Mr. Jennings, and informed him that Mr. John Lisle, one of the applicants, had already agreed to these terms in favour of Mr. Fox; but as he, Mr. Jennings had, with the knowledge and approbation of the Governor, subsequently formed a partnership arrangement with Mr. Lisle, in consequence of which the public generally, and Mr. Lisle himself, had ceased to expect his individual appointment, the Secretary now wished distinctly to know, whether he, Mr. Jennings, would assume Mr. Lisle's bargain in relation to Mr. Fox. Upon these terms it was understood, his commission might be had: he promptly rejected the overture, declaring he would not consent to obtain a commission, by a measure which he could not approve. Mr. Bache warned him that "Tom," meaning the Secretary, "was very energetic on this subject, that he never knew him so much so, and that he would get a commission for some one who would take him," meaning Fox: and "that his not agreeing to it might leave him out." Mr. Jennings, however, adhered to his determination, and the same proposition, but with more caution, was then submitted, first, to Mr. Steel, and afterwards to Mr. Wurts, both of whom declined it. Your memorialist does not know, whether it was, or was not, made to Mr. Taylor. But the efforts of the agent, so far as respects the three first individuals having proved abortive, a commission was now issued to Mr. Lisle, who had as already stated, even prior to the negotiations authorised by the Secretary with the four gentlemen above named stipulated for the annual payment of the two thousand dollars to Mr. Fox, in case of success. This object of official solicitude is now in the actual enjoyment of the money. Facts can be proved, which render it morally certain that Mr. Lisle would not have been appointed, had any one of the four gentlemen above mentioned, accepted the proposition made by Mr. Bache, the Secretary's agent; and consequently, that his appointment is the result of the money contract before mentioned."

The memorial was referred to Messrs. Trevor, M'Kean, Forward, Bond, Hays, Lawrence and Hackney, with power to send for persons, and papers, and if they don't send for persons and papers, and sift this iniquitous business to the bottom, we deserve to *remain* a laughing stock for our sister states.

Citizens of Pennsylvania! do ye send people to Harrisburgh to make provision for their relations? why fellow citizens, this is a downright English trick; Mr. Addington, a late prime minister, when he gave his infant son of three years old, an office worth $12,000 a year, did not exceed this; Lord Castlereagh himself could not outdo it. But this is the effect of being gulled by a name. If a man calls himself a republican he may commit almost what crime he pleases. But this delusion cannot last; truth will prevail, and the people will before long be convinced of the manner in which they are cheated into the plans of their leaders.

From the Raleigh Register.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHEROKEES.

The Cherokee people are divided into seven different clans each having a distinct name. No one is permitted to marry within his own clan. The children are always considered as belonging to the clan of the mother. Murder committed by a person of one clan on one of another, is always punished with death; but if both belong to the same clan, it frequently happens that the clan intercedes with the chief head of the nation, and obtains a pardon, which pardon is published in the national council when convened.

The national council is composed of chiefs from each clan, some sending more some less, regard being had to the population of each—though the number is not very definitely fixed. Each clan has its separate portion of land, which it holds in common right—the poorest man having the same right as the greatest.

Before eating the green corn when in the milk, the people collect in the different villages at night, and when the —— comes, the conjurer takes some of the grains of seven ears of corn and feeds the fire with them, i. e. burns them. After this each family is allowed to cook and eat their roasting ears, but not before they drink a tea of wild hoarhound. In like manner they observe the same custom before eating the bean when it fills in the hull.

The green corn dance, so called, has been highly esteemed formerly. This is held when the corn is getting hard, and lasts four days, and when the national council sits—a quantity of venison being procured to supply the dance. It is said that a person was formerly chosen to speak to the people on each day in a language that is partly lost—at least there is very little of it known now. At such times as the above, a piece of ground is laid off and persons appointed to occupy it—no others being allowed to use it while the feast continues.

There is a custom which still prevails, of making a new fire every year, generally in the month of March. The fire is made by drilling in a dried grape vine, which begins in a morning after an all-night dance. Seven persons are appointed to perform this with the conjuror.—After the fire is made, each family in the town comes and procures the new fire, putting out all the old fires in their houses.

The physic dance was very much in use formerly, but partly neglected now. This belongs to the women in particular, except seven men who are chosen, one out of each clan, to carry the water to boil the physic, and, when boiled, to carry it to the people, for old and young to drink. But they never drink it until the singer has proclaimed with his song, on the top of the Town-House, "*Ha-yan-wah, Faugh-caunu*" (repeating the same several times) and painted all the posts of the house white, with clay, and danced two of the nights in seven, and in the morning after the last night bathed themselves in the water.

They have a similar plan of choosing one or two men to represent the clans in what is called making rain.

In making rain seven men and women are chosen to represent the clan, who keep a fast during the time the conjurer is about to obtain rain, and when the rain comes he sacrifices the tongue of a deer that is procured for that purpose. The conjurer himself observes a strict fast, with frequent bathings during the time he is making rain. On such occasions the conjurer speaks a language different from the present language of the nation, and which few understand. They who design to follow the practices are taught by those who understand it.

The Eagle-tail dance is still in use among the Cherokees. The design of this dance is to stimulate in the minds of the young growing people the spirit of war. The old warriors rehearsing in the dance the dangers they have passed through in attacking their enemies, the distance they have travelled, the time they have been out, &c. &c. Some victuals are usually set apart for the boys to eat at day-break, and when the boys have eaten they go out of the Town-house, and are met in the entry by the young men who have a battle with mud collected for the purpose.

It is also customary to give Eagle feathers as pledges of friendship in making peace among red people.

The doctors among the Cherokees suppose that cures are to be made in 7 nights of the different disorders which the human body is subject to. During these cures the doctors are remarkably strict to keep out of the house where the patient lies, such persons as have handled a dead body, women, &c. for it is held among the Cherokees that these persons are impure until bathing in the water of the seventh night in the morning. Some changes have of late taken place—instead of 7, four nights are now deemed sufficient.

PATRICK HENRY AND JOHN HOOK.

From Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.

Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent to the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Philips in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal and on the establishment of peace, Hook under the advice of Mr. Cowan a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an act of trespass against Mr. Venable in the district court of New-London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have deported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook; vengeance was visible in every countenance; again when he chose to relax and ridicule him the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigors of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man? *There* he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen are to judge. He then carried the jury by the power of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence; the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British as they were marching out of their trenches; they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriotic face and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and victory, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, from the hills and shores of the neighbouring river; but hark what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of John Hook hoarsely brawling through the American camp *beef! beef! beef!*"

The whole audience were convulsed; a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect, than any general description. The clerk of the court unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house, and threw himself on the grass, in a most violent paroxism of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook with very different feelings, came for relief into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe (said he to the clerk) what the devil ails ye man?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say, that *he could not help it.* "Never mind ye, (said Hook) wait till Billy Cowan gets up; *he'll* show him the la'" Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant.—Nor did the effect of Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of the suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of *beef;* it was the cry of *tar and feathers!* from the application of which, it is said nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

In 1788, when Pitt came into power, the whole expense of government did not exceed 12,500,000*l* now the poor rates approach that sum.

It is reported that the Duke of York will resign his situation as commander in chief, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington. Col. Harvey secretary.

Two of the principal houses in Manchester, received, on Saturday, several extensive orders for different descriptions of manufactures for the South American markets: these orders come from Bahia and Rio Janeiro: two of them are to a considerable amount; and the letters which accompanied them, held out the cheering assurance that they would shortly be followed by others of equal magnitude.

It is said in a German paper, that Mr. Baring has cleared by his different French loans upwards of 1,800,000*l* sterling.

The following article is extracted from the Courier of the Bas Rhin:—"An agent of the principal houses of Boston, in the United States of America, arrived here a few days ago, and set off almost immediately on his route to Germany. This agent is the bearer of authentick deeds for nearly two million acres of land, of superior soil, situated in the states of Kentucky and Virginia; he is commissioned to sell them collectively in lots, or to engage individuals to form an agricultural and manufacturing society, for the purpose of improving the land, & to form establishments, which would be compensated by incalculable productions. The authority under which he acts leaves not the least doubt of the authenticity of his mission; and the stay which he intends making at Carlsruhe, will facilitate the means of obtaining information to those interested in this important concern."

The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who at present resides with the Cardinal Fesch, in Rome, hearing of her son's illness, is said to have applied to the Allied Sovereigns at Aix la-Chapelle, and to the Ministers of the Prince Regent, for permission to visit St. Helena, and to have been refused.

The Jewels wore by Lady Castlereagh, at the ball given at Aix-la-Chapelle by the town, amounted, it is said, to the value of *four million of francs.*

Madame Reichard made her ascent in a balloon at Aix-la Chapelle, on the 8th ints. All the city flocked to see the spectacle, which was quite new to the people of Aix-la-Chapelle. The King of Prussia conversed with the æronaut some minutes before the fastengs of the balloon were cut; she displayed the utmost courage and indifference in making the preparations for so dangerous an experiment, and entered the basket with the greatest composure and some grace. Immediately on its leaving the court, she scattered flowers on the spectators, and waved her flag at she ascended. Her motions were answered by a corresponding shout. The balloon took the direction of the north east towards Louisburg. It was soon out of sight; the evening was cloudy, and nothing was heard of the Lady till the following morning, when it was understood that she alighted in safety in a garden, about 15 miles on the road to Cologne.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.

The pressure for money in this city is greater than we ever remember it, and the want of confidence is even greater than the want of money. There are a number of busy interested people who run about, and to every one who will listen to them whisper, in confidence, that A. & B. and C. & D. are hourly expected to stop payment. These whisperings are then by unthinking people whispered to all who will listen to them, and thus solvent and respectable individuals & firms are brought into discredit, pushed by their creditors and at length compelled to make assignments. We would recommend that this practice of whispering down people's reputation and credit be discountenanced. It is very mischievous. It can do no good and may do much harm.

We understand by a gentleman just arrived from Buenos Ayres, that PUEYRREDDON, had issued a proclamation, of which the gentleman arrived has a copy. This proclamation details something of the information upon which Pueyreddon had arrested and put in prison certain citizens, as *conspirators;* it then states that subseqent information had induced the Supreme Director to doubt the truth of the statement before made, and to direct the liberation of the citizens whom he had caused to be arrested and imprisoned. The prisoners had accordingly been liberated. It was said that the object of the conspiracy was to place *San Martin* in the place of Pueyreddon.

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6Hhds. Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.

5000 lbs Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

Tales of my Landlord,

AND

Mrs. OPIE'S NEW TALES.

Just received by

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

October 9, 1818.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. { HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. } *Pittsburgh*
{ WM. ROBINSON, Jr. }

August 4, 1818. 6m

Notice to Creditors.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that they have appointed Saturday the 26th of December, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they are hereby notified to attend.

JOHN ENGELL.

November 30,

Notice.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed Friday the 25th day of December next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, of which you will please to take notice.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Allegheny County Jail, December 4, 1818.

220 Acres

OF THE FIRST RATE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to sell his FARM, consisting of 220 acres of first rate land, situate in the *fork* of Chartier's creek, and bounded by both branches thereof, will dispose of the same at *public sale*, on Thursday the 24th day of December next, at the premises, (unless sooner sold.) This farm is part of the estate well known by the name of MORGANZA. The stage road from Pittsburgh to Washington, Wheeling, &c. passes through it, and the Turnpike about being formed between the two former places to connect the State turnpike with the great National road, will be located through or near it. The soil is so productive that it always commands in rent, one half, instead of one third of the corn raised. About 60 acres are in cultivation, and the under-wood being light, the improvement can be extended at pleasure, with ease and little expence. The timber is excellent and abundant—sugar orchards extensive and productive—the springs, numerous and fine and never failing—stone coal of superior quality, is believed to be in sufficient quantity to supply the neighbouring country. Two grist and two saw mills are within three fourths of a mile of this tract. It is little more than 2 miles from Cannonsburgh, in which there is a College of reputation. This farm, having the eminent advantages of rich soil, good water, fine timber and inviting situation, in the bosom of a healthy and very populous country, only 9 miles from *Washington*, the county seat, and 15 from the city of Pittsburgh, is without doubt deserving of the attention of persons desirous to purchase. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale

Application by letter (post paid) directed to the undersigned at Washington, Washington county, Pa. will be attended to without delay.

THOMAS MORGAN.

November 17, 1818.

H. Bonnet and Renaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloths,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,
20 Tons Juniata Iron,
FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED BRIMSTONE POWDER,
1 Ton American Blistered Steel,
70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

—Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedding—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, May 19 1818. ——lawtf

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, December 18.

DIED, at his residence near the town of Neville, in the state of Ohio, General PRESLEY NEVILLE, in the 63d year of his age.

Death has laid his icy hand on one more veteran of the revolution; but although among his victims there have been some whose names were more familiar to the voice of fame, a better or a braver man has not yet fallen, than the object of this notice. General Neville was a native of Virginia. After graduating at the university of Philadelphia with distinguished reputation for classical attainments, he entered the army in the year 1775 at the age of nineteen, as an ensign in a company commanded by his father the late General John Neville. He quickly rose to the rank of captain, and as such, became Aid-de-camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, in which capacity he served several campaigns. Similarity of feeling and of manners, created an ardent friendship between these accomplished, and at that time young officers, which has continued uninterrupted ever since, and which retained Major Neville in the family of the Marquis for 3 years. At the expiration of that period he volunteered, with his father, to join the southern army, and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel. He was made prisoner at the surrender of Charleston, returned thence to Virginia on parole, and was not exchanged until the end of the war.

General Neville was in the battles of *Princeton, Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth*, at the last of which he had a horse killed under him.—At the close of the revolution he married the eldest daughter of General Daniel Morgan, and emigrated to a property which he held near Pittsburgh, at that time in Virginia. In 1792 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued until the year 1815. He then changed his residence to Ohio. He was always honoured with the friendship of General Washington, and until within a few years, he held many of the most confidential offices, under the general and state governments. Governor Snyder was the first to indict a wound on the peace and the pride of this distinguished citizen and meritorious soldier, in the evening of his days, by removing him from the lucrative office of Prothonotary of this county; —we impeach not his motive, but we hope that it was such as to justify him at a future day.

It falls to the lot of but few men, to enjoy *so great a degree* of personal popularity, as has attended the subject of this notice, through a life of many years and much vicissitude. Until he had passed the meridian of life, he was favoured by Providence with the possession of an ample fortune, which enabled him to indulge to excess a benevolence as warm and as expansive as has ever glowed in a mortal breast. If it had a fault, it was that it was too lavish for prudence, and too indiscriminate for justice; but it was the offspring of a heart too truly kind to allow prudential maxims to mingle in its counsels, and too honourable to doubt the rectitude of its ardent impulses. Like most generous men, he suffered dearly for his liberality, but he repined not at the dispensations of Providence, nor repented of those acts which he performed with pleasure and reflected on with pride. He was admired by his equals, respected by his inferiors, and loved by all who knew him; the oppressed clung to him for support, and the prayers of the needy ascended to Heaven in his favour. In General Neville, we had a brilliant example of the character, which we may emphatically term that of a well bred gentleman. The distinguishing features of his character were a courteous hospitality, and a polished urbanity of manners. He carried into private life that nice sense of honour which so peculiarly belongs to the soldier, and which, though the native growth of his own bosom, was polished and refined in the camp. His affections were warm, and his philanthropy pervaded the whole tenor of his thoughts and actions. As a husband he was delicate and affectionate, as a father warm and indulgent, and as a man mild but firm. The rule of his conduct towards society was to do nothing which a gentleman should be ashamed of, and he cared but little what name the world might put upon his actions, if he gained the approbation of his own heart without trespassing upon the feelings of others.—Yet so nice was his sense of the delicacy which ought to be observed towards the opinion of the world, as well as the feelings of individuals, that it would have given him serious pain to reflect for a moment that he had offended against the one or the other in the most minute particular. He breathed his last on the banks of the Ohio, not surrounded by all the comforts of life, for this would have been too great a happiness for an old soldier; but he drew his last sigh surrounded by his children, on the soil that was granted to him for his revolutionary services. At the present day the remembrance of those services are but of little value, except as a theme of pride to his descendants, but the future historian will rank him among those heroes to whom his country owes her independence. He has left a widow and a large family to mourn his loss. O.

The acting Editor of this Gazette is obliged to be absent from his duties a few weeks, in consequence of the death of his father, the late General Neville. He however leaves it under the direction of abler hands, who will do justice to our patrons.

Nothing very satisfactory as to the real situation of the Bank of the United States can be collected from the Report this day published, as we neither know from it the amount of specie on hand, nor what is due to depositors, &c. It appears, that the total amount of notes issued is $ 19,854,881; that as much of this has got back to the vault, as reduces the amount in circulation to $ 8,670,692. Whether this reduction has been created by an actual deposit of the notes to the credit of depositing merchants, or by a curtailment of notes discounted, we are left in the dark. But if one-third of the $ 11,184,189 which has returned upon the Bank, has been placed there by depositors, we do not consider the United States Bank in a safer situation, as regards the ability to pay specie, than any other Bank of respectability in the union. The spring months will decide the question.

We were much amused by a description a gentleman gave us of his visit to Wheeling the other day. He declares that the worthy citizens of that little borough, are actually doing nothing but walking about on stilts, and stroking their chins with the utmost self-complacency. Every man who is so fortunate as to own about 60 feet front and 120 feet back, considers himself just as snug as Doctor Panglos did, when he had

——— just clear
For life nine hundred pounds a year.

"Poor Pittsburgh,' they exclaim, "your "day is over, the sceptre of influence and "wealth is to travel to us: the Cumber-"land road has done the business."

Is it possible, that after the melancholy proof which Pittsburgh has exhibited of the folly of such speculations, that the same absurdity should spring up in a neighbouring town? the fact, however, may tend to encrease the vigilance of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania generally, for however groundless may be this exultation on the part of our Virginia neighbours, yet, under the influence of this temporary madness, they may atchieve some things that may have a wonderful effect in the same manner that the human frame performs feats of strength during a fever, that it would in vain attempt in a healthy state.

We do most sincerely hope that our legislature and executive will devote the greatest portion of their exertions on the subject of internal improvement to our great turnpike. It is the alpha and omega with us. As for the various canals spoken of by our Governor, they are all impracticable, and we are satisfied that Mr. Findlay is too much of a practical man to urge them. He was right to mention them, as no doubt he has been pestered very much by projectors. But this is not a time for projects; substantial utility ought to be the pass word: let us lay the foundation of our temple of prosperity on a rock, and we can embellish the superstructure at our leisure. If the turnpike between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh be made worthy of such a state as Pennsylvania, and the river cleared out to Wheeling no mortal power can effect us. If these be not done Philadelphia must suffer.

Poor Beaumarchais!—The little respect paid to the memory of this unfortunate man, is another striking instance of the ingratitude of governments. The enthusiastic errantry of the amiable La Fayette himself, was not of more service to us in our revolution, than were the indefatigable exertions of this man. An immense quantity of arms were furnished by him for our use, at a time when we were suffering for want of them, and although there was some reason, from their great value, to suspect that they were provided by Louis the 16th, yet, as the French court disclaimed all agency or participation in the business, we ought of course to have made the compensation to the individual, who claimed the reward without any dispute on the part of his government. We believe that it is forgotten, that Beaumarchais fitted out a vessel at his own risk and expense, and brought a second cargo of arms and ammunition to Virginia. On being applied to for these, he replied with some bitterness, "No! pay me first; you deceived me and I cannot trust you again."

The character of this Frenchman possesses considerable interest with us; he must have been an intrepid man, of great liberality. He was also a wit of considerable literary acquirements; he has left one or two dramatic pieces of merit. During a particular period of the French revolution, we think during the administration of Robespierre, he became obnoxious, and was proscribed; he took refuge in London; very soon after his arrival there, however, he was given to understand that his conduct during the American war was such, as to render his presence in England very disagreeable. The unfortunate Beaumarchais had to emigrate once more, when he went to Holland, where he soon after died, in abject poverty, of a broken heart. The committee, last session, reported unanimously in favour of the claim, notwithstanding which it is to be rejected entirely!

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 8

THE BANK OF THE U. S.

There was yesterday laid before the Senate of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of that body at the last session, a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States, transmitting sundry statements relative to the proceedings, state and condition of the Bank. It will be some days, possibly, before we are able to lay before our readers all the papers relating to this subject. On looking over the documents communicated, the most important appears to be that which states the debts due to the Bank at Philadelphia, and its several branches. From that statement we abstract the following account of debts now due for bills discounted at the bank and its branches, viz:

At Philadelphia,	8,834,089 62
Portsmouth,	232,962 48
Boston,	410,257
Providence.	471,683 46
Middletown,	384,118 34
New-York,	1,913,884 55
Baltimore,	8,482,379 77
Washington,	1,505,962 75
Richmond,	2,608,170 93
Norfolk,	1,236,673 23
Fayetteville,	623,379 70
Charleston,	2,681,709 33
Savannah,	1,083,244 04
Lexington,	1,656,247 41
Louisville,	1,054,515 18
Chillicothe,	631,211 99
Cincinnati,	1,863,529 63
New-Orleans,	2,000,054 37
Pittsburgh,	1,008,254 50

The total amount of notes issued by the Bank and its branches, has been 19,854,881 dollars, and the amount of said notes now on hand at the Bank and its branches, is 11,184,189 dols. So that there remains in circulation notes to the amount of 8,670,692 dollars only.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

About a year since, a Committee was appointed by the house of representatives of the United States "To enquire whether the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, have adopted any arrangement by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed." This Committee, of which Mr. Calhoun was the Chairman, proceeded to the investigation, and on the 9th of January 1817, addressed a note to the Hon. James Lloyd, one of the Directors of the Bank, who was then in Washington, requesting from him information upon the subject of their inquiry. To this note Mr. Lloyd replied in detail, with his usual ability, entering at large into a vindication of that particular regulation of the bank which was supposed to have occasioned the appointment of the Committee.—*Philad. Union.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.

COMMODORE TAYLOR ACQUITTED.

This morning the opinion of the Court in this case was submitted to the jury—upon which, after a short deliberation, a verdict of "not guilty" was given—of course, the Commodore is now free from arrest.—*Patriot.*

PHILADELHIA, Dec. 7th, 1818.

The Committee of Investigation of the Bank of the U. States, arrived in this city yesterday evening in the Steam-boat line.

As the Bank Committee came to the city in a *storm*, it is to be hoped, they will return in a *calm*.

THE GALE.

On Saturday night last, between 10 & 11 o'clock, we were visited with a gale from S. W. which continued with great violence until after day light on Sunday morning. So severe and incessant a tornado has not been experienced here for upwards of twenty years. The damage to our shipping at the wharves, has of course, been very extensive; indeed, it may be justly said, that not a single vessel has escaped without suffering some injury, many are very seriously damaged.

Office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser,
Dec. 6, 1 P. M.

A very severe gale was experienced here through the whole of Saturday night. It commenced from the eastward, veered gradually to S. East, and blew with the greatest violence about 5 o'clock yesterday morning; after which hour the wind shifted to S. W. and abated its fury.—Considerable injury has been sustained Only the following particulars have reached us.

A great portion of the front of the Battery, between the castle bridge and flag staff is washed away.

Four or five vessels laden with grain, are said to have been sunk at the wharves in the North River.

The ship General Gadsden, which lay in the North River ready to sail for India, and the ship Union, from Gibraltar, which arrived in the North River in the evening; were driven from their anchors, and were seen on Sunday morning near Hoboken, apparently afloat.

In the East River, many vessels are injured by driving against the wharves and against each other. Two or three small sloops are sunk at Whitehall-slip. The ship Eliza, from Savannah, parted her cables and drifted into Flymarket-slip, and stove to pieces a number of the small fishing boats. The new ship Seine broke from her fasts at Fulton-street wharf, and drifted among the vessels at Crane wharf—the Newport packets Rapid and Shepherdess, were most injured by her—the former lost her bowsprit, figure head, and some bales of cotton from the deck.

Two dead bodies were taken out of the river, near Cœnties slip, on Sunday morning.

It is reported that a large and valuable ship broke from the wharf at Manhattan Island, with five men on board, who attempted to get ashore in the boat, and were all drowned.

GLASER and CO.

Front, between Market and Wood streets,

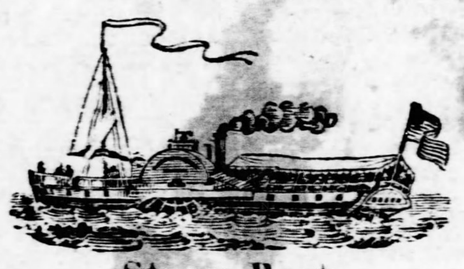
HAVE just received and offer for sale, on accomodating terms and cheap

Canton Crpes, black & coloured,
Levantines,
Linen Cambrics,
Ditto Handkfs.
Men, Women & Childrens Gloves
Fancy Bonnets, with flowers,
Artificial Flowers,
Ladies Prunella Shoes
Do. white Satin Do.
Blue Levantine Do.
Worked Muslin Collars,
German Linen,
Harlem Tapes,
Twilled ditto,
Galoons—assorted
Bobbin.

Shawls, white and corded,
Crimson ditto
Black Camel's hair do
Sewing silk, black Eng-
Ditto, cloth colours, superior quality,
Thread, white No. 8, 10 12, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 36, 40,
Olive patent do. No. 24,
Pins, English & German
Ivory combs, fine English,
Rose Blankets 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12,
Towelling,
CLOTH, superior,
Linen Bedtickings,

Pittsburgh, December 18.

For New-Orleans.



Steam Boat FRANKFORT,

WILL leave this city with the first rise of water.—For freight or passage, apply to ROBINSON, M'NICKLE & WILDS or the *MASTER* on board.

Pittsburgh, December 18.

Golden Eagle HOTEL.

THOSE large and commodious buildings at the N. W. corner of

MARKET & NINTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,

one of which the late Col. Sullivan occupied as the Eagle Tavern, having undergone very considerable alterations and improvements, are now fitted up in a handsome manner, and opened as a HOTEL, under the name of the *GOLDEN EAGLE*, by the subscriber, who offers to the public generally his grateful acknowledgements for the support he has heretofore received at his former establishment, flattering himself that the arrangements of the Golden Eagle will be such as to ensure him a full share of public patronage, assuring them that every attention will be paid to render the establishment equal in point of comfort and convenience to any of the kind heretofore offered for their accommodation.

The public's obt. servt. R. MANSFIELD.
December 18.

☞ For the convenience of strangers visiting the city on business, or pleasure guests of the house and citizens who are subscribers, *only*, a *READING ROOM* is established, where the principle papers of the Union are received.

The Southern and Western Stage will, for the accommodation of the public receive or deliver passengers at the Golden Eagle.

The Stockholders

IN the company for making an ARTIFICIAL road from the borough of Washington to the Monongahela bridge at Pittsburgh, are hereby notified, that the annual election will be held at the house of George Morgan, esq. (Morganza,) on the first Monday of January next, between the hours of ten A. M. and four in the afternoon; at which time and place, the said stockholders either in person or by proxies duly authorized, are to elect a President—eight Managers, and a Treasurer tor the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
S. MURDOCK, *Sec'ry.*
December 12, 1818.

Caution to Purchasers.

I HAVE discovered in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Friday the 11th inst. an advertisement over the names of David Pride and William Gormly, assignees of William Steele—for the the sale of certain lands, as therein mentioned: the sale, I am informed has been postponed untill the next adjourned court of this county. I deem it a duty I owe to myself and others, to forwarn all persons at their risque, from purchasing any part or parts of the eighteen tracts said to contain 3000 acres, in Deer township, Allegheny county—or any part or parts of the 900 acres of land in Middlesex township, Butler county, as mentioned in the advertisement. I do consider myself the lawful and rightful owner of said lands, and as such, mean to contend legally, if necessary, for the same. STEPHEN LOWREY.
December 18.

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

Spanish Soal Leather.

250 *Sides superior quality,*
Just received and for sale by
C. PLUMB.
Front, between Market & Wood streets.
Dec. 11, 1818.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscribers, assignees of William Steele, Esq. of Pittsburgh, will dispose of the following very valuable property, at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 20th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Four lots, containing five acres each, situated in the manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining the property of James O'Hara, widow Duncan, and others. The whole of the said lots are cleared and fenced, with a good house, garden and orchard thereon—and the whole containing a valuable body of coal, two pits of which have been opened, and used for one year—about 1 1-4 miles from Pittsburgh.

These lots will be sold separate or together to suit the purchaser.

A tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, containing 225 acres and allowance, now occupied by Thomas Watt; about 20 acres cleared and fenced, with cabin house, &c. [about 12 miles from Pittsburgh.]

A tract of land, in the same township, adjoining the above, containing about 350 acres and allowance, now occupied by Charles Williams. Of this tract about 120 acres are cleared and fenced, with a shingled house and barn, and a young bearing orchard.

A tract of land, in the same township, adjoining the above, containing about 270 acres and allowance, now occupied by John King. Of this tract near 100 acres are cleared and fenced, 20 acres of which is excellent meadow. The other improvements are a two story shingled house and barn, with other convenient out houses.

A tract of land, in Deer township, containing 270 acres and allowance, with a cabin house and double cabin barn, and 60 acres cleared and fenced, with a number of fruit trees. This tract runs nearly three fourths of a mile on the Allegheny river, [about twenty miles from Pittsburgh.]

The undivided half parts of eighteen tracts of land, in Deer township, Allegheny county, (held in partnership with Dunning M'Nair,) containing in the whole about 3000 acres;—these tracts will be divided into small farms of from one to two hundred acres each—and are allowed to be of an excellent quality, and well suited for settlers. [About from 12 to 16 miles from Pittsburgh.]

About 900 acres of land in Butler county, Middlesex township, of the best quality, and well situated.

A certain lot of ground in Pittsburgh, numbered in the plan of the point lots No. 135. 60 feet front on Penn-street, and 110 feet deep, on which is erected a small frame house, subject to a ground rent of forty-five dollars per annum.

Good sufficient titles in fee simple, with general warranty, will be made by the subscribers, clear of all incumbrance. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, previous to the day appointed for public sale, may know the terms, upon application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID PRIDE,
WILLIAM GORMLEY,
Assignees of William Steele
Pittsburgh, December 18, 1818—3t

Glaser and Co.

BEING apppointed Agents for the Perryopolis and New Boston Glass-works, will have a constant supply of

Window Glass—all sizes,

PORTER BOTTLES
AN ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW
Glass Ware,

Which they offer for sale cheap, and on accommodating terms.

To Let.

A STORE & CELLAR, in Wood street, next door to Doctor Dawson's.
December 1, 1818.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Pro-

perty in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which they offer for sale wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

They have on hand an assortment of

Groceries. and

33 Kegs first quality BUTTER.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.
Corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 4. 1818. 2m.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Funkstown, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of the 18th inst. a Mullatoe Boy, named HARRY, supposed to be about five feet four or five inches high, slender made, sharp face and nose, large feet, straight hair, pleasant countenance, and smiles when spoken to. Had on when he went away, an old woolhat, a grey cloth coat about half worn, pantaloons of the same cloth, but considerably patched.

The above reward will be given, if taken up out of the state and secured in jail so that I may get him again, or twenty dollars if taken up within the state, and secured in jail as above, with reasonable expences.

CHRISTIAN STAUFFER.
November 20.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.
June 12, 1818.

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LINES.

Beware, beware, or Love's arch eye
May teach thy calm breast to smart,
Beware, beware, or love's soft sigh
May plant its sweet woes in thy heart.
For oh there's nought so cold and chill,
That love cannot teach to glow,
And oh there's nothing so fix'd and still,
That love cannot force to flow.

The unpress'd lip may doubtful smile,
When the power of love is sung,
And the untouch'd heart may mock the while
Love's fitful change is rung.
But oh, that lip may sigh in vain,
When once his power is known,
And the heart that mock'd another's pain,
May learn to weep for its own.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

The Mechanicks Assistant,

OR A

Useful and Easy Guide,

TO THE

Different kinds of Work,

USUALLY DONE BY

Millwrights, Carpenters, Patternmakers Blacksmiths, &c.

By DAVID TOWNSEND.

For Sale, by A. WAY & CO

Market between Third & Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1818. 2w1m.

Wanted,

A situation as a CLERK in a Store or foundary, by a young Man, with a small family, a small salary will answer. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.

N B. A situation as a School Master, would be acceptable.

December 8, 1818.

McDermott & Bartram,

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Water street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

Commission Business,

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20. 1818. 3m2aw

COAL

WANTED.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati GLASS MANUFACTORY are wanting

10.000 Bushels

good, merchantable COAL, for which they will pay 20 cents per bushel, if delivered in December next.

Cincinnati, November 26, 1818.——6

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that they have appointed the second Monday (the 11th day) of January next, for hearing me and my creditors at the COURTHOUSE in the borough of Greensburgh in said county—at which time and place you may attend.

NICHOLAS DAY.

Greensburgh Gaol, Dec. 5th, 1818.—3t.

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

The Partnership

OF S. RHOADS FISHER and G. T. BEYER, trading under the firm of G. T. Beyer & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having claims on, or indebted to said firm, are requested to apply for settlement to G. T. Beyer, who will continue the business as usua.

S. RHOADS FISHER.

G. T. BEYER.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1818.

Lost or Stolen,

CERTIFICATE No. 5194 for 345 dollars and 44 cents, deferred 6 per cent Stock, issued by the Register of the Treasury of the U. S. in the subscriber's name. Application is intended to be made for its renewal, whereof this is due notice.

MARTHA MACVEIGH.

November 6, 1818.

Was Found,

THIS Morning, in the Market Square, a POCKET BOOK containing BANK NOTES on sundry banks. The owner may have it on proving his property and applying at T. CASSILY'S tavern on the Allegheny river.

Dec. 15.

Writing School.

G. & B. FLY respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity that they have opened a WRITING SCHOOL, at the corner of Market street and Diamond Alley, where the art is systematically taught with great success. Parents who feel interested in the education of their children and others who are anxious of becoming acquainted with this useful art are invited to call at their School room, and examine specimens of improvement which pupils have made in this place—likewise specimens written by the professors.

They are happy of having this opportunity for expressing their cordial thanks to those who have already had the liberality to patronize them in their laudable undertakings; are confident, that there are none who are not perfectly satisfied with the progress which their children have made. They are again invited to cherish an art of such utility.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15th, 1818.

Barker and Davis,

Have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and elegant assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following:

SUPERFINE, fine and coarse CLOTHS; Pelisse cloths and figured flannels of various colours; double mill'd CASSIMERS, assorted colours; flannels, coatings and baizes; rose and point blankets; cords and velvets; bombazetts and rattinets; swansdown, toilinet, silk stripe and florentine vesting; lambs wool, worsted, silk and cotton hose, and half hose; IRISH LINNENS; superfine dressed and undressed calicoes; furniture do. cambric and carlisle ginghams; silk striped malabar; dimities; British and steam loom shirtings; long lawn and linen cambric; tabby velvets fashionable colours; imitation and chintz shawls; plain and twilled madras handkerchiefs; woollen comforts and capes; patent, web and net suspenders; white and coloured fringes; furniture and worsted binding; mull mull, jaconet, book, and leno figured and plain muslins; cambric and India do. Canton and French CRAPES; crape shawls and scarfs; merino shawls and handkerchiefs; levantine, damask, and waterloo shawls; black and fancy silk handkerchiefs; flag and company bandanee do. levantine, florence, and Sanshaw silks; India and French sarcenet. A general assortment of RIBBONS; silk, thread, and cotton lace, black and colour'd ostrich feathers; chenelle and book cord; sewing silk and twist; ladies and gentlemen's silk, kid, York tan, and Beaver gloves; woolen and lined Beaver do, silk and gingham umbrellas.

Domestics.

Stripes, plaids and shambray cottons; shirtings, tickings, checks and shirtings; paper hangings. A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen's, and children's SHOES and BOOTS. Morocco and wool hats. Ladies fashionable *straw bonnets.*

ALSO

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, pen and pocket knives; table and tea spoons. Wilson's butcher and shoe knives, shoemaker's hammers and pincers; carpenter's rules, squares and hammers; thumb latches, hinges and screws; bolts, locks, brass and iron candlesticks, saws, steelyards, bells, curry-combs, slates, buttons, a variety; tortoise shell, mock, horn and iron combs; pocket-books, *kelcidoscopes*, etc.

One ton blister'd steel

Cut nails and window glass.

A general assortment of

Queensware,

including one tea set of elegant French china containing 73 pieces.

A few setts of fashionable mantle ornaments.

ALSO

Groceries,

Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, allspice, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, indigo, madder, allum, coperas, saltpetre, rosin, chalk, tobacco, herrings, shot, powder and lead, etc.

All of which they will sell at reduced prices for cash, approved paper or country produce, at their store in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

All those indebted to B. & D. by either bond, note, or book account, a longer period than 4 months are requested to make payment immediately, as longer indulgence cannot with propriety be given.

Dceember 1, 1818.——law6t.

HENRY DOANE,

HAS

REMOVED

to the corner of WOOD and FIRST streets where he has receeived the following articles, viz.

Groceries, &c.

Young Hyson Tea, latest imporiations, in small boxes; Barrels of Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Boxes bloom Raisins, Barrels Herring, Rosin, ground Redwood, Glue, Kegs pickled Salmon, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, ground Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Liquors.

Fourth Proof Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica rum, in barrels—Quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,

Ironmongery, etc.

Anvils, Vices, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Log Chains, Cross-cut Saws, English mill—Hand saws, Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Bell metal Teakettles, Straw-knives, Hammers, Copper Tea-kettles—Twine—Whiting, &c.

Wrapping Paper at $1,50 per ream—India entry matts, Window Glass, Hollow Glass Ware, Gun-Powder, Soap, Hats—China, &c-

ALSO

English Crowley and Blister Steel—American Ditto—Castings—Juniata Iron—Lead—Cut and wrought Nails—Kentucky Tobacco;

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Commission Business

transacted, and Merchandize received and forwarded.

A House to Let in Third street, Pittsburgh, October 20, 1818.

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon —Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

Greensburgh and Pittsburgh

TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE stockholders are informed, that an election will be held on the 2d Monday, (the 11th) of January next, at the house of *Thomas Neale*, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of a President, twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

WM. FRIEDT, *Treas'r*

December 4, 1818.——8t,

OLIVER EVANS,

AND HIS

Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

30 Barrels

PRIME SHAD

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, August 18.

Spanish Sole Leather,

AND

TANNERS OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by

C. Plumb,

Front, between Market, & Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1818.

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Cord and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine.—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agents of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our rights, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——lawtfcG.S.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skins,
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans*

Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Segars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818 ——1awtf